The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,293.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30. 1787.

A Tan Yard Broke.

Sheriff Clerk's Office, Edinburgh, Aug. 30. 1787.

THAT laſt night, a Tan Yard, in Portſburgh of Edinburgh, was broke into, and the following particulars ſtolen therefrom, viz.

One dozen and a half of Engliſh waxed calf-ſkins, very large, fine, and thin dreſſed.

Six pair of Boot-legs, Corduvan, part grained, and part huſſed, ſuddled or dirtied on the fleſh-ſide. The black grained ones are firm, and hard in the ſkin, and done ſmooth.

A parcel of Corduvan Offals, with a ſhagreen grain upon them, not whitened nor made up.

A hip ſkin, a good deal ſuddled and dirtied on the fleſh-ſide, with waxing upon it.

Whoever will give ſuch information to William Scott procurator-fiſcal of this county, within three months from this date, as ſhall lead to a diſcovery of the perſon or perſons who committed the above theft, ſhall receive a reward of FIVE GUINEAS, upon conviction of the offender or offenders. And the informer's name, if required, ſhall be concealed.

N. B. If goods anſwering the above deſcription are offered to ſale, it is intreated they may be ſtopt, and the perſons offering them ſecured, till notice is given as above. For ſuch a ſuitable reward will be given, beſides all charges paid.

AN APPRENTICE DESERTED
HIS MASTER's SERVICE.

WHEREAS, RICHARD SMEAL, Apprentice to James Reid and Co. Callicoe printers, Gorgie, near Edinburgh, having, on the 26th inſtant, deſerted the ſervice of his ſaid maſters, this is giving information, that if any perſon or perſons ſhall ſecure the ſaid Richard Smeal in any of his Majeſty's goals, (by giving information to the ſaid James Reid and Co.) ſhall have a reward of FIVE GUINEAS, and all neceſſary expences paid.

Richard Smeal is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; black complexion, black hair tied; when he went off, had on a drab coloured coat, Nankeen breeches, and a ſlouched hat. Is ſuppoſed to have gone to England.

Briſto Street, Aug. 27. 1787.

MR LEECHMAN, Teacher of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, will open his PUBLIC SCHOOL on Monday the 3d of September.

He hopes, from his careful attendance, and ſtrict obſervation with regard to the morals of his pupils, to deſerve the ſame encouragement he has always met with from the public.

Still continues to attend a few hours privately, and to receive Young Gentlemen into the family as Boarders.

N. B. Mr Leechman's School-houſe, (which is well aired, and of eaſy acceſs) is oppoſite George's Square, and his Dwelling-houſe, middle of Potter-row.

Alloa, 24th Auguſt 1787.

THIS day the Public School here was examined before a very reſpectable meeting of the inhabitants and others, converſant in literary improvements, when they received the higheſt ſatisfaction from the different claſſes. Mr Wilſon, rector of the grammar ſchool at Leith, and Mr Bell, rector of the grammar ſchool at Dalkeith, aſſiſted on that occaſion, and in a long and particular examination of the ſeveral claſſes, gave the meeting ſuch proofs of the capacity, diligence, and attention of Mr White the rector, and Mr Paterſon the doctor, as were highly pleaſing — They thought themſelves therefore bound in juſtice, to give this public teſtimony of their entire approbation.

JAMES FRAME Miniſter.
WILLIAM OSBORN Minr.
JOHN MAXTON Aſſiſtant do.
JOHN JAMESON Bailie.

☞ Mr White has good accommodation for boarders, and will do every thing in his power to keep up the reputation which Alloa has for ſometime had of a boarding ſchool.

All the ordinary branches of education are taught on the eaſieſt terms.

Queenſferry, Aug. 24. 1787.

THIS day, the public School of this pariſh was examined, in preſence of the Magiſtrates and ſeveral Gentlemen of the town, when the Scholars in the different Claſſes for reading and ſpelling Engliſh, Engliſh Grammar, Writing, Geography, Latin, and French, gave ſatisfactory proofs of their proficiency in theſe branches of education, and of the attention and abilities of Mr Young the maſter of the School.

GEO. MACALLUM, JOHN TAYLOR, ALEX. MACNAB, } Magiſtrates.
JAMES FERGUSON, Miniſter.
JOHN HENDERSON, Miniſter.

N. B. Mr YOUNG has good accommodation for a few young gentlemen as Boarders. He opens his School 1ſt October next.

St Andrew's, Auguſt 23. 1787.

THE Grammar School in this City having this day been examined before the Miniſters, and ſuch members of the Univerſity as were in town, we think it a piece of juſtice which we owe to Mr William Dick the rector, to bear this public teſtimony of the very great ſatisfaction which we received from being preſent at the examination. His manner of teaching, as far as we could judge from that ſpecimen, is uncommonly well calculated to found the ſcholars in the principles of the Latin language, and to give them a habit of applying the rules of ſyntax accurately and readily.

Mr Dick was called from Dunſe by the Town Council of St Andrew's in September laſt, purely upon account of the character which he had acquired. We are happy in ſaying, that he appears to us well entitled to the good opinion which his employers have always entertained of him; and we preſume to recommend him to the public, as, in our opinion, an excellent teacher of the Latin language.

JAMES GILLESPIE, HARY SPENSE,
JOS. M'CORMICK, JO. ADAMSON,
JOHN COOK, GEO. HILL,
HUGH CLEGHORN, JAMES FLINT.

P. S. Mr Dick has a large commodious houſe, in which there is ſtill room for a few more boarders, who are alſo taught French, Geography, and ſome other neceſſary branches of education, under his immediate inſpection.

WANTS A PLACE.

A Middle Aged Man, of a decent ſober behaviour, and very attentive to buſineſs, who has been in the mercantile line more than twenty years. He would engage as Clerk in any office, or he would have no objections to be Clerk and Partner in any branch of trade. Any Gentleman, Merchant, Manufacturer, or others having occaſion for a confidential Aſſiſtant or Overſeer, it is humbly hoped could be ſuitably appointed.

The Advertiſer would have no objections to a buſineſs which required ſome riding on horſeback.

Any whom this may ſuit, by directing a letter to Mr A. B. to the care of the Printer of this paper, (who will forward ſame by poſt), will be duly anſwered.

Belfaſt White Linen Hall.

THE Gentlemen of the LINEN TRADE in Great Britain, are reſpectfully informed, That the next Market for the ſale of WHITE LINENS in the Belfaſt Hall, will commence on Friday the 28th of September next.

Belfaſt, Aug. 23. 1787. } Signed by order,
JA. CARSAN Chamberlain.

OLD RUM,

OF the very beſt quality, and on the loweſt terms, to be Sold in Wholeſale or Retail, at the ſhop of JOHN MOIR, ſecond below the head of the Old Aſſembly Cloſe. Where alſo may be had, Old Bottled Porter, Cyder, and Perry, with ſome Old Hard Soap.

JOHN MOIR continues to ſell, as uſual, all kinds of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, of which he has at preſent on hand a large and freſh ſtock.

Roup of Horſes, Cows, &c.

TO be SOLD by public roup at Deanhead, near Dalkeith, on Thurſday the 6th September next, ſeveral Horſes, Cows, Two Mares and Foals, &c. being the ſtocking of ſaid farm.

The roup will begin at Three o'clock afternoon.

Perſons having claims on the deceaſed Mr James Pillans, tenant in Deanhead, are deſired to give in notes of their debts immediately to Charles Elliot merchant in Dalkeith.

To the Public.

G. SWAN being determined to begin drawing his LOTTERY of SILVER PLATE, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c. on Wedneſday the 5th of September, once more intreats all in town and country, who incline to try their fortune with him for this laſt time, not to loſe the preſent opportunity, as they may never, in all probability, have ſuch an other.—Upon the value and goodneſs of his prizes he need not expatiate.

The capital ones are, the *Silver Tea Pot* and *Flat*; the *Eight-day Clock*; the two ſhagreen caſes of *Silver Spoons* and *Knives* and *Forks*; *Watches*, &c. may be ſeen at his ſhop by intended adventurers.

As the Tickets are ſelling very faſt, he cannot doubt of their being all diſpoſed of before the drawing, as he is reſolved not to retain a ſingle chance in his own hands. He begs his country correſpondents to return all their Tickets they have not ſold, on or before the 28th current, but no later.

Until that period, country adventurers may be ſupplied with Tickets, by Mr John Mennons, Glaſgow; Mr James Gordon, Perth; Mr Alexander Swap, Dundee; Mr Alexander Cunningham, Stirling; Mr Robert Cooper, Kirkcaldy, of whom ſchemes may till then be alſo had *gratis*, as well as at G. Swan's ſhop, head of Carrubber's Cloſe.

The drawing will be held in *Magdalane Chapel*, where all concerned may attend.

The Wheels, after the firſt day's drawing, will be ſealed up in preſence of the company, till next day, when the whole will be concluded.

GAME.
COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

THE NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN of the Aſſociation for the Preſervation of the GAME and Proſecution of Poachers within this county, viz.

The Duke of Buccleugh,
The Marquis of Lothian,
The Earl of Dalhouſie,
The Earl of Lauderdale,
The Earl of Wemyſs,
Lord Maitland,
Lord Sommerville,
Lord Preſident,
Sir Archibald Hope of Pinkie, Bart.
Sir William Auguſtus Cunningham of Livingſton, Bart.
Sir John Clark of Pennycuick, Bart.
Sir John Inglis of Cramond, Bart.
Henry Dundas, Eſq; of Melville,
Robert Dundas, Eſq; Solicitor General,
Robert Hepburn, Eſq; of Clerkington,
William Ramſay, Eſq; of Barnton,
Thomas Trotter, Eſq; of Mortonhall,
John Wauchope, Eſq; of Edmonſton,
Andrew Wauchope, Eſq; of Niddery,
Walter Brown, Eſq; of Currie,
James Dewar, Eſq; of Vogrie,
James Rocheid, Eſq; of Inverleith,
John Scott, Eſq; of Maleny,
John Chriſtie, Eſq; of Baberton,
Samuel Mitchelſon, Eſq; of Clermiſton,
Colonel Dalrymple of Fordale,
Charles Warſon, Eſq; of Saughton,
William Davidſon, Eſq; of Muirhouſe,
John Davie, Eſq; of Gavieſide,
Alexander Keith, Eſq; of Ravelſton,
Gilbert Innes, Eſq; of Stow,
Major Ramſay of Whitehill,
Robert Baird, Eſq; of Newbyth,
James Gillespie, Eſq; of Spylaw,
Dr Alexander Monro of Craiglockhart,
James Newbigging, Eſq; of Whitehouſe,
John Inglis, Eſq; of Redhal',

Having conſidered that ſeveral unqualified perſons, by taking out ſtamped certificates to kill Game, have, under that pretence, hunted on different grounds without the permiſſion of the Proprietors. The Aſſociation, therefore, empower William Scott, Procurator Fiſcal of this county, to proſecute all ſuch perſons who have ſo treſpaſſed in time paſt, or who may do it in time coming.

And whereas an improper uſe has been made of indulgences given by the members of this Aſſociation to unqualified perſons and others, to hunt on their grounds; theſe are therefore intimating, That all indulgences, whether verbal or in writing, granted previous hereto, are hereby recalled; and that if any perſon whatever ſhall preſume, in time coming to hunt on their grounds, without firſt applying for and obtaining an order in writing from the proprietor, every perſon ſo tranſgreſſing will be proſecuted according to law.

As alſo, the ſaid Aſſociation conſidering, that the ſtealing of dogs of ſport has been very frequent of late, and that ſundry perſons are in the practice of ſhooting or otherwiſe deſtroying pigeons, it is therefore reſolved, That all tranſgreſſors in either of theſe particulars ſhall likewiſe be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of law, at the expence of the Aſſociation.

Whoever will give ſuch information to the Procurator Fiſcal, as ſhall lead to a diſcovery of offenders in the premiſſes, will receive from him a Reward of Two Guineas upon conviction of each offender, and the informer's name, if required, ſhall be concealed.

N. B. The ſums which have been contributed by thoſe who have or may join this Aſſociation, are not to be conſidered an annual aſſeſſment; and no new ſubſcription will be required, until the ſums ſubſcribed are exhauſted on neceſſary charges attending the proſecution of delinquents, &c. of which an account is to be kept by the Procurator Fiſcal, ſubject to the approbation and controul of a Committee of Subſcribers.

DUNDEE ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY ſits down on the 1ſt October, and riſes in the beginning of July following.

The inſtitution is deſigned to inſtruct Young Gentlemen in Mathematical learning, and ſeveral other branches of uſeful and ornamental knowledge. It is in particular calculated to prepare the merchant and ſeaman for the buſineſs of their reſpective profeſſions.

The whole courſe of ſtudy propoſed will be conducted in the following order:

CLASS I. ARITHMETIC, in all its parts, and Book-keeping.

II. FIRST CLASS of MATHEMATICS, comprehending the Elements of Euclid, Plane Trigonometry, and Practical Geometry containing the elements of Menſuration, Surveying, and Gauging.

III. SECOND CLASS of MATHEMATICS, comprehending the Elements of Spherical Trigonometry, Spherics, Algebra, Conic Sections and Fluxions.

IV. GEOGRAPHY.

V. NAVIGATION. Beſides explaining the general principles of Geography and Navigation, theſe ſubjects will be further illuſtrated by a number of Lectures on the Progreſs of Navigation, Natural Hiſtory of the Earth, Manners, Cuſtoms, Government, and Hiſtory of different Nations.

VI. FORTIFICATION.

VII. CHEMISTRY.

VIII. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, comprehending the Elements of Mechanics, Hydroſtatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Electricity, Magnetiſm, and Aſtronomy.

IX. DRAWING and PERSPECTIVE.

X. FRENCH.

The Academy is provided with inſtruments for explaining the practical parts of Geometry, Geography, and Navigation, and with an apparatus for illuſtrating the principles of Chemiſtry and Natural Philoſophy.

Three years are judged neceſſary to paſs through all the above claſſes; and, during that time, the ſtudents will be employed in the following manner:——The firſt year, they will attend Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and the firſt Claſs of Mathematics;—the ſecond year, the ſecond Claſs of Mathemathics, Geography and Navigation;—and the third year, Fortification, Chemiſtry, and Natural Philoſophy.——French and Drawing may be attended any of the years moſt convenient for the ſtudents

The fees paid at entry every ſeſſion are, Two Guineas to Mr Weir the Rector; Half-a-guinea to Mr Ivory the Aſſiſtant Maſter; One Guinea for French, and One Guinea for Drawing and Perſpective, to Mr Tourner. ——Book-keeping and Navigation will be taught to ſuch as learn nothing elſe, at One Guinea each.

Any one of the above mentioned Claſſes may be attended independently of the reſt. The above-mentioned fees, however, for French and Drawing, extend only to ſuch as attend the Mathematical Claſſes at the ſame time. The fees paid for them, by ſuch as learn nothing elſe, being, for French One Guinea and a Half per ſeſſion; and for Drawing and Perſpective, Half-a-Guinea per quarter.

As the Students in every Claſs proceed together, it is abſolutely neceſſary that they enter immediately at the beginning of the ſeſſions.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

ON looking into the public newſpapers for ſome time paſt, I found always one column or more of a page, contained nothing but ſhort paragraphs preceded by the words "*Preſervation of Game.*" (in large characters.) Upon reading theſe paragraphs, I found them all much to the ſame purpoſe, being ſuch a nobleman or gentleman's deſire, "to preſerve the game on his eſtate or eſtates, &c. hopes no gentleman will ſport thereon without his licenſe, *and all poachers and unqualified perſons will be proſecuted according to law.*" Taking theſe caveats into conſideration, I began to reflect on the awful ſentence denounced againſt poachers and unqualified perſons; and the more I reflected, I found I had the more reaſon to exclaim, "It may be conform to law, but it is contrary to juſtice and equity."

When the Author of all BEING called Man into exiſtence, he ſaid, "Have dominion over the fiſh of the ſea, *and over the Fowl of the Air*, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth;"—but no threat is denounced againſt poachers and unqualified perſons.—No! all the human race was entitled to the ſame privilege without diſtinction; and that privilege given to mankind by the *fiat* of the Omnipotent Creator, common utility expreſsly requires the uſe of. It is well known, that in the early ages of the world, mankind ſubſiſted either by *hunting, fiſhing, or herding of cattle*; and at this day there are many regions of the world in which they live after the ſame manner; nay, in the Highlands of Scotland, there are numbers whoſe ſubſiſtence chiefly depends upon the prey nouriſhed and caught in their mountains; and to deprive them of the uſe of which, is to deprive them of almoſt their *all*; and true it is, if they ſhall any of them now ſhoot a *muir cock*, to prevent the cries of their infant children, they will be proſecuted as poachers and unqualified perſons, and thereby forced to fly their native country, and leave their families to ſtarve. A humiliating thought!—The laws of nature infringed, and the rights thereby given taken away, by depriving miſerable families of the bleſſings ſhe has freely offered them—*Sic tranſit gloria mundi.* When I conſider it, I cannot help ſaying with the immortal Cicero, when repreſenting the execution of a Roman citizen: Should I paint the horrors of theſe ſcenes, not to Edinburgh citizens, not to thoſe who have ever heard of the Britiſh name, not even to men; but ſhould brute creatures, or to go farther, ſhould I lift up my voice in the moſt deſolate ſolitude, to the rocks and mountains, yet, ſurely ſhould I ſee theſe rude and inanimate parts of nature, moved with horror and indignation at the recital of ſuch enormous proceedings.

Theſe were the thoughts which occurred to me upon reading the foreſaid caveats, and muſt ſtill be ſo, unleſs ſome one of the ſupporters of the Game Laws ſhall take his pen, and ſhow the peculiar rights of one part of mankind, excluſive of others, to the Fowls of the Air.

LIBERTAS.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

WHEN entering the liſts with opponents of ſo great abilities as VENATICUS and J. M. it is my duty, as well as inclination, to deliver my ſentiments with great caution.—Nothing, therefore, but the force of conviction obliges me to declare, that in my humble opinion, by the law of Scotland, "Every proprietor has the ſame right to hinder a "perſon from ſhooting or hunting on his ground, "as he has to prevent him from exerciſing any o"ther act of property on it." The ſtatute 1621, does indeed enact, That every perſon qualified to kill Game, ſhall poſſeſs a plough-gate of land in heritage; but what then? Can it be from thence inferred, that the qualified perſon is entitled to ſhoot wherever he pleaſes? By no means; on the contrary, he muſt poſſeſs this qualification to entitle him to ſhoot even on his own grounds. In ſhort, I apprehend, that the only meaning of this ſtatute, is to draw the line betwixt the qualified perſon and the poacher; and this, I humbly maintain, on the authority of the deciſion, *Kelly contra* Smith, quoted by J. M. It was there found, that Smith being qualified to kill Game, could not be treated as a poacher; but, is it poſſible from thence to infer, that he was entitled to run up and down through all Scotland, and ſhoot on every eſtate that came in his way, whether the proprietor would or not? By the Roman law, Game was conſidered as the property of none, and therefore belonged to the firſt perſon who ſeized it; but this idea can have no place in a country where the feudal ſyſtem prevails, by which every article of this deſcription does, and indeed muſt belong to the King as univerſal ſuperior. The deciſion already mentioned, proves, "That by the "common law of Scotland, *all men* have right and "privilege of the Game on their own eſtates and "property;" and for this good reaſon, that the heritor, while the Game remains on his ground, has as good a title to it, as he has to his poultry and pigeons; and no doubt an act of Parliament could reſtrict the privilege of rearing theſe animals to perſons of a certain deſcription. For the encouragement of the Landlords of Scotland, I can aſſure them, upon the faith of a late deciſion, that ſo far as their lands are incloſed, they are entitled to prevent every perſon from hunting on them. Some Gentlemen having broken into the parks of Yeſter, belonging to the Marquis of Tweedale, when in purſuit of a fox; (the moſt uſeful ſpecies of hunting) and refuſing to retire when deſired, his Lordſhip brought an action before the Court of Seſſion, for having it found and declared, That neither theſe Gentlemen, nor any other perſon, had right to hunt within theſe parks without his leave. The Lords, after a hearing in preſence, and full memorials, found, "That the defenders were not entitled to "enter or come into the deer-park, or *other incloſures* of the purſuer, without his conſent, either "for hunting, or following Game, or drawing "cover, or ſearching for Game," March 3. 1778. It only now remains to enquire, Whether a gentleman has not the ſame right to defend his unincloſed property? Both *Venaticus* and *J. M.* will admit, that the Roman law, which conſiders Game in the moſt liberal point of view, expreſsly entitled a proprietor to ſtop a hunter, (*ne ingrederetur*, L. III. §. 1. de adqu. R. D.) from entering upon his ground. Candour will oblige them further to admit, that a hedge or a dyke does not increaſe, nor the want of them diminiſh a proprietor's right; and of conſequence, he is entitled to defend the one as well as the other. But indeed this diſpute may be brought within a very narrow compaſs. Game is, either, according to the Roman law, *res nullius*, nobody's property; but even then a proprietor can prevent a hunter or ſhooter from entering upon his ground: or, according to the idea of our law, it belongs to the King, and will be underſtood like coal, to be conveyed to the vaſſal along with the lands, unleſs excepted; and of conſequence can be vindicated againſt every intruder and invader. Either ſuppoſition is equally fatal to the ideal ſyſtem of *Venaticus* and *J. M.* The former builds a good part of his argument on the ſoft language uſed by the landholders, when adverting the preſervation of their Game; and from thence infers, that theſe gentlemen are conſcious, that they have no title to prevent qualified perſons from ſhooting on their ground. But *Venaticus* ought to know, that no gentleman preſumes another capable of acting in ſuch a manner as to require harſh meaſures to be taken with him. It is time enough to form ſuch an opinion, when facts juſtify it. And I can aſſure both *Venaticus* and his friend *J. M.* that if they are raſh enough to ſhoot on any gentleman's ground, after being forbid, they will be either hurried away from the field, by the rough hands of game-keepers or their ruſtic aſſiſtants, or more probably carried before a magiſtrate, who is empowered to ordain them, as riotous and diſorderly perſons, to find caution to keep the peace, under ſuitable penalties; and, failing ſuch caution, to commit them to priſon. Should this event happen in a part of the country where theſe gentlemen are not known, *Venaticus* may have time enough to repent the folly of miſconſtruing good manners and politeneſs into timidity or want of title, and *J. M.* to regret the extreme weakneſs of truſting to a miſapplied deciſion of the Court of Juſticiary. I am, Sir,

Your conſtant reader,
and humble ſervant,
CALEDONIUS.

Edin. Aug. 27. 1787.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, *Aug.* 27.

Naples, Aug. 1.

YESTERDAY evening, her Sicilian Majesty was happily delivered of a Princess, who was named Henrica Maria.

MAILS.

Arrived—France, 1.—Ireland, 3.
Due.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *Aug.* 24.

Leyden, Aug. 2. The Assembly of the States of the Stadtholder's party, was held at Nimeguen on the 15th ult. It appears they did not come to any conclusion, because the whole Republic were not represented, only the Deputies from Gueldres, Friesland, and Amersfort, being present. We do not hear whether the Stadtholder was there or not. This Prince did not quit Amersfort till the 18th in the night. In the evening of which there happened at Zeyst another accident by an explosion of powder, which blew up several houses.

Givet, Aug. 10. Messr. d'Esterhazi and de Lavals are here making preparations for a camp. They have sent their plans to Versailles, which have been approved, but are not yet executed. We expect every day more of the artillery. Many have been sent *incog.* from hence to Holland, after receiving four florins each for their journey.

Hague, Aug. 18. The deliberations of the States of Holland this week, have had no other object than domestic affairs, either of the assembly itself, or of the province in general. In the mean time, the Regency of Schoonhoven has addressed a letter to the States, to inform them, "That it is not conformable to truth, that when the Princess of Orange came to Schoonhoven, guards were placed at all the avenues of the house, and that an officer had been placed in her apartment, armed with a naked sword; that on the contrary, the Princess was so well satisfied with the treatment she received in that city, that she ordered thanks to be returned in her name to the President Burgomaster, by the Baron de Bentinck, Aid de Camp General of the Prince Stadtholder, and one of the gentlemen that accompanied her." M. de Thulemeyer has himself rectified that passage by a note, addressed to their Noble and Great Mightinesses, wherein he says, "that instead of the city of Schoonhoven, it was at Goejan Verwelle Sluis, that the fact in question happened; and that this mistake was occasioned by a want of the local knowledge." Nevertheless it was of the greater consequence, as, if the Princess had been guarded at Schoonhoven, she would have been so by order of the Commissaries of their Noble and Great Mightinesses; and it would be true that in some measure they had detained her a prisoner, whereas, as that guard took place only at Goejan Verwelle Sluis, the fact existed only at the very moment that her Royal Highness was requested to suspend her journey; and as soon as the Commissaries of the States came to speak to her, all kind of constraint or obstacle ceased.

Hague, Aug. 22. We learn that his Excellency General Vander Dussen, Governor of Bois-le-Duc, has informed the Council of State, that for some days past a great many French soldiers have passed by the said town of Bois-le-Duc, in troops of 10 and 12 men, furnished with good passports, from M. de Esterhazi, General of the French artillery, having permission to serve one year in a foreign country; and that they went all direct to Gornichem.

MEMORIAL presented to the States General by Sir James Harris, Envoy Extraordinary from his Britannic Majesty.

High and Mighty Lords,

The King, animated with the truest and most sincere sentiments of friendship for your High Mightinesses, cannot without extreme pain see the continuation of the unfortunate troubles which subsist in the Republic of the United Provinces, and which by their continuation threaten the most grievous consequences.

The Memorials which the undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary has presented to your High Mightinesses, since he had the honour to reside here, have shewn, that the King his master, as a good friend and neighbour of the Republic, has never ceased desiring to see peace re-established; and his Majesty will be always disposed to co-operate, on his part, in such a manner as your High Mightinesses may judge proper.

His Majesty having observed that the States of the Provinces of Zealand and Friesland have declared their disposition to ask the mediation of some neighbouring powers, (in case that your High Mightinesses judge such intervention necessary) and that that of Zealand has called to mind, on this occasion, the repeated assurances which the King has given of his friendship for the United Provinces: The undersigned has express orders to assure your High Mightinesses, that his Majesty has constantly strongly at heart the re-establishment of the tranquillity of the Republic, the preservation of the true constitution, and the maintenance of the just rights and privileges of all its members. His Majesty feels the greatest satisfaction in having reason to think that the internal means, furnished by the constitution itself, have power sufficient to accomplish so salutary an object. But at the same time, if your High Mightinesses are decided, that it is necessary to recur to a foreign mediation, and to invite his Majesty, then, in natural consequence of his affection, and of his good will for the Republic, the King will be eager to prove to your High Mightinesses his sincere desire to employ, all the care that may depend on his Majesty to bring the negociation to a happy, solid, and permanent issue.

JAMES HARRIS.

Hague, 14th Aug. 1787.

Paris, Aug. 20. On Thursday morning the King's brothers came from Versailles to the Court of Aides, and the Chambre des Comptes, at the Palais, to have the stamp-duty and the land-tax registered. The members of those offices were obliged to comply, but soon after protested, and declared, that the two acts were forced upon them, and consequently were illegal and null. It is supposed that these gentlemen will be punished as the Parliament has been, for daring to oppose the Monarchs orders. Monsieur was received by the populace with marks of approbation and applause; but his brother with groans and hisses, the moment he left his carriage. The guards had their arms drawn, but behaved with the greatest prudence and humanity. The attornies clerks took it into their heads to hunt about the hall of the Palais for the Mouchards, (spies of the Police) and as many as they found were very roughly handled. After a hearty caning, they were kicked down stairs, and pursued into the streets with threats and imprecations.

The clerks are still very outrageous. They have almost murdered some of the Mouchards. They have had the assurance to burn the new bills. Some of them have been taken up and sent to prison.

It is said the banker's company will present a petition to his Majesty, praying to have the stamp-duty either altered or modified in regard to inland and foreign bills; but any farther petitions or remonstrances will be of no avail at present, as the King is determined to have the duty collected. He had condescended to withdraw it for a time, but as Parliament would not accept of the land bill as they had been ordered, he enacted them both, in order to punish them for their disobedience.

The next trial of absolute power, against the people's wish, is to be with the Parliaments of Rouen and Bourdeaux.

They are expected to resist. Should that resistance be repelled, as at Paris, a revolt throughout the kingdom will probably ensue; for the opposition is universal, and universally supported by the people who begin to feel themselves of some weight.

When the two Royal Brothers came to compe the registering last Friday, there was a great disturbance at the Palais Royal, or Court of Justice. A spy in the garden of the Palais Royal, attempting to secure a gentleman for some freedom in a political conversation, the populace collected, and in a few minutes the spy was pressed to death, and literaly trod upon in the streets. The guards were called to arms, and a general confusion ensued, in which many were wounded, and it is said, some killed; but this much is certain, that it was an equal chance whether there might not have been a general massacre, notwithstanding the prudent orders of the venerable Mareschal de Biron. The general cry was *Vive Monsieur!* (the King's next brother, supposed to favour the people) and *à bas*, or *down, Artois!* (the other brother) who is said to have held high language on the subject.

The amount of the stamp tax is calculated in the edict at twenty millions of livres; whereas its produce, by the most accurate calculations, must amount to at least one hundred and twenty.

The license of conversation has become so offensive here, that there is said to be an intention of suppressing all the clubs lately established, composed of the first people in France, in which politics are as freely discussed as in England. Since the fermentation, her Majesty never enters Paris!

LONDON, —*Aug.* 27.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL,

AND EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSAL OF MARRIAGE.

A few days ago, her Majesty received a very extraordinary letter, mentioning a very warm passion which the writer had conceived for her eldest daughter; and hoping, if their Majesties approved of the idea of his marrying her, he and the Princess Royal would be—*a very happy couple!*

After this, the man appeared at St James's, and begged leave to be introduced in form, as, from not having an answer, he conceived his proposal was acceded to. Silence gave consent! This was not then much attended to by the people to whom he spoke.

On Thursday evening he went to Kew, where, his person being then known, he was seized, and confined till proper magistrates could examine into the matter.

Friday morning early, Sir Sampson Wright went to Kew, where, after proper enquiry, it appeared the man, as might be expected, was a lunatic, but really much in love.

His name is Stone. He was ordered into proper custody; and it is presumed will in a short time enjoy the conversation of Margaret Nicholson.

This morning the Duke of York gave a public breakfast to some military officers, at his apartments at St James's.

Great preparations are making at Windsor for the Installation, which is now finally agreed upon—the canopy, of which a great deal has been said, absolutely is beyond all praise as to elegance. The Knights to be installed are in number near half the whole order, and some of them are literally *upon their last legs!* The principal are Lord North, Marquis of Stafford, Lord Weymouth, Dukes of Richmond, Devonshire, Rutland, Beaufort, Marquisses Lansdown, Buckingham, Earl Cornwallis, &c.—of some of these it may be said, that they got half their honour when in favour, and the other half when out, as Lord North, &c.

The following are the reports of the day, relative to the supposed disturbances at the Hague, but we do not vouch for the authenticity of them:—

On the 14th inst. in the evening, Sir James Harris, the British Ambassador, after delivery of his memorial to the States General, had, in company with the Marquis de Thulemeyer, the Ambassador from his Prussian Majesty, a conference with the Hebdomadary President (Count Welderen) and the Secretary of the States-General, which lasted till eleven o'clock at night; what passed remains wholly a secret, but it is conjectured to have been relative to the memorial. On the next and succeeding day, viz. Wednesday 15, and Thursday 16, the States-General met for dispatch of business, when the business of mediation came before the States. At midnight the Assembly adjourned; and on the next day, Friday the 17th, they met again, where, as far as can be collected, (for the Dutch Assemblies sit and agitate their affairs generally with great secrecy) there were such heats and animosities, (the French party being against receiving the mediation of England or Prussia, and calling out for France as the only ally of the Republic, and consequently the only power that could be interested in their disputes) that in the midst of confusion and bustle, the President adjourned to the Monday following, Aug. 20. on which it is supposed they met, but no accounts are yet come over so late as that day of their proceedings.

The disturbance which has been mentioned as having occurred among the populace, who have been charged with shutting the gates, &c. is beyond the fact.

Another account, which is still more improbable, says, that a large body of French troops are already safely garrisoned in the Hague; they have been clandestinely conducted thither by night, in small numbers, from town to town—which are in the interest of the Patriotic Party—habited as peasants, and in smock frocks—quite *en deshabille.*—Immediately on their arrival, however, they were reconnoitered, in true military array, *bien poudre*, and fit for immediate service, with commanders in their front. Large warehouses are opened, well stored with accoutrements and cloathing—here the troops are furnished immediately on their arrival.

The Patriotic Party are encamped immediately behind Sir James Harris's house at the Hague—the person and property of our Ambassador is in the most alarming situation, his life being threatened; but most of his state papers, and some other articles of value have been conveyed to London, and are now safely deposited in the house of his sister, the Honourable Mrs Robinson, in Park Street, Westminster.

The faction have already taken possession of Delft, and threaten destruction to every Englishman who shall presume to pass that way; many of our countrymen in that neighbourhood have already experienced the greatest insults and cruelty.

The first of these accounts may be true, but it contains nothing. Of the latter there is no confirmation whatever, by letter or express now in town.

In consequence of some alarming intelligence received by private letters from Holland, on Saturday last, the three per cent. consols were at 74, and afterwards got down *so low as 72 three-eighths.* Long annuities have, however, kept up, and Bank stock rose from Tuesday to Friday one three-fourths.

A report is very prevalent at this time, that there has been a riot at the Hague, where the party, usually termed the French faction, have behaved in the most unjustifiable manner imaginable; insomuch that the States General had adjourned their meetings in the midst of a full assembly, and very solemn deliberations on some grand national points then before them. Particulars are not mentioned; but there is too much reason to fear the above is true, especially as the last Holland Gazette has been so exceedingly silent on the affairs of that country, as well as the Gazette writers at Paris.

A messenger is certainly sent off from St James's to Holland, to know the truth of the above, and to bring immediate intelligence from Sir James Harris.

The facts which M. de Calonne has to bring forward in his own defence are of such a *damning* nature to some of the greatest personages at the French Court, that it is probable there will be more banishments than that of the Parliament, and perhaps *another* crowned head in Europe may have to resent the ill usage of his *sister.*

The banishment of the French parliament is the boldest step as yet taken by the present King; the very motives which inclined him to take this step, were such as would have deterred any other monarch from it, a spirit of independence and liberty discovering itself in the members of the said parliament, a spirit which is indeed hostile to the measures of a despotic government, but which the nation of France seems almost ripe for, and which must in the end prevail.

The embarrassment created by this affair may be supposed to operate favourably for the Stadtholder. France involving herself at present in a war with Prussia, would be a solecism in politics too ridiculous for any cabinet of ministers to entertain for a moment—*Mediation*, therefore, is the word; and Prussia has offered terms, terms which the patriots of Holland say come from Nimeguen, but wherever they originate, they will be enforced by arguments not easily repelled.

The Emperor did not want the confirmation of Monsieur Calonne's papers, to vouch the interference of the French amongst his Brabantine subjects. It was a circumstance some time before talked of all over the province, where the French officers were publicly employed in enlisting men for the purpose of opposition, and where French stores were as publicly conveyed up the river Dommel.

It is said the Brabantines can already muster 60,000 fighting men, who are enthusiastically attached to their cause: beside this, the Emperor's troops, on the frontiers of Brabant, are chiefly composed of French deserters, who are thought to be rather affected to opposition. Hence it is imagined Joseph's usual prudence will induce him to accommodate with his *loving* subjects, and then make a virtue of necessity.

From the above French manœuvre (considering the French King is married to the Emperor's sister) we have another confirmation of the philosophy of politics, which has neither passions nor affections, nor knows any ties of kindred or consanguinity.

And yet, "'tis a bad wind that blows nobody good:" It is perhaps owing to this little stroke of French honesty, that the peace of Europe may at present be preserved, as it throws the Emperor on the side of the Stadtholder, and perhaps may prevent France from taking a hostile part.

The day on which the Notables met will form an æra in the liberties of France which future historians may look to with astonishment. On that day the Monarchy of the country had its deepest wound: for then Government had recourse to *the people* for *power*—the people, feeling it was in their hands, will keep what was given to them, and use it—in spite of opposition. And what the Notables began, the Parliaments will finish.

We can say from authority, that the French Court, in the present situation of affairs, by no means wish to engage in a war with this country:—From their disposition, if prudence and good policy were observed on our part, we might be induced to hope for a lasting peace; but a circumstance has very recently happened, which our correspondent fears may be attended with the most serious consequences. Mr Jameson, a merchant of respectable character in the city, had entered into a contract for 2000 barrels of pork for Brest, and having shipped the quantity on board two vessels for the above port, with the usual entry; on clearing them out, the broker was asked for the sufferance, which being omitted, as has been customary on the like occasion for thirty years, was informed that the provisions would be seized for such omission, and an officer was immediately put on board for that purpose. Different petitions were presented to the Commissioners, stating such custom, but they were all unattended to, except one incautiously presented, to permit them to be relanded. In this we have only to remark, that as a sufferance costs but 2 s. 6 d. and as a quantity of provisions have, within these few days, been shipped to a foreign market without it, it clearly appears that the Commissioners wanted some apparently legal pretence for the detention of those.

Advices have been received from Sir James Harris, by the Marquis of Carmarthen, one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, containing information, that the Emperor has signified his intention to the British Ambassador at the Hague, that he (the Emperor) will not interfere in the present disputes respecting the parties in Holland, so long as France preserves a neutrality; and that the Emperor has also declared, that although he should not direct his troops to be active for the present, yet he would not suffer any other powers than those of England and Prussia to take any part in the present commotion; and that his determination was to support the Stadtholder, if it should appear necessary.

By accounts received at Lloyd's, from Jamaica, thirty sail of ships bound to the port of London were appointed to sail the first of August, all full, which, on their arrival, will considerably reduce the price of sugars. Two hundred sail from the Leeward Islands are also expected in the course of the next month.

This morning the purser of the General Goddard East Indiaman, Captain Foxall, arrived at the East India-house, with the agreeable news of the above ship being safe arrived off the Isle of Wight from Coast and China. She sailed from St Helena the 30th of June, and left there the Earl of Oxford, Captain White, from Coast and Bay; the Earl of Middlesex, Captain Rogers; and the Pondborne, Captain Thomas, from Coast and China.

The sentence lately passed by the Directors of the India Company on the Captain and Chief Mate of the Hartwell, was founded, it is said, on their total inattention to the safety of the ship after her passing the island of Sal. Nine of the mutineers were in irons—the officers were properly armed—the ship in good condition—and yet she was unaccountably driven, with all her studding sails bent, on the reef of rocks on which she unfortunately struck. It is true, no sinister design has been attributed either to the Captain or officers; but *inattention* cannot be too much reprobated and guarded against by the India Company, who never, like other merchants, insure their property.

The insect discovered by Doctor Anderson at Fort St George, which was generally supposed to have been *cochineal*, proves on examination by several of our first chymists, to bear no resemblance whatever to that valuable article.

Tippoo Sultan has prohibited the exportation of pepper and sandal wood from his dominions; but as we evidently have it in our power to procure sufficient cargoes of these articles from other quarters, the effect of his *good natured* prohibition is entirely defeated.

A Botanical Garden has lately been established at Bengal, under the direction of Colonel Kyd, whose scientific discoveries are likely to prove of the greatest benefit to the India Company, who have sent out orders to Lord Cornwallis to spare no expence in rendering his labours effectually beneficial. The cinnamon and sago trees are directed to be particularly attended to; the former most valuable spice, it is thought, may be produced nearly equal to that of Ceylon; and the sago trees, if successful, will prove an inestimable resource in cases of famine and pestilence.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug. 27.

Bank Stock, 150¾ a ½.	Exch. Bills, —
New 4 per cent. 1777, 94¼.	South Sea Stock, —
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 110. a ⅞.	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 73⅞.	New ditto, —
3 per cent. con. 72⅜ a ⅞.	5 per cent. 1781, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	New Navy and Victualling Bills, —
Long Ann. 22¼.	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 15 s. 6 d.
30 Years Ann. 1778, 13 13-16ths a 14 a 13 15-16ths.	Prizes, —
India Stock, —	Bank for —
3 per cent. India Ann. —	Consols for Aug. —
India Bonds, —	

WIND AT DEAL, Aug. 26. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

Mrs Pringle of Torwoodlee was safely delivered of a son on Tuesday last.

David Lyon, Esq; of Jamaica, was married at Dundee the 20th August, to Miss Read, eldest daughter of the deceased John Read, Esq; of Cairney.

Monday, was married at Glasgow, Mr James Lockhart merchant, to Miss Margaret Armstrong, daughter of the deceased Mr William Armstrong of Carn.

On the 26th instant, was married Mr Charles Gordon, advocate in Aberdeen, to Miss Mary Harvey, daughter of the late Alexander Harvey, Esq; of the island of Antigua.

Orkney—Aug. 18. was married, James Blaw, Esq; to Miss Traill, daughter to Patrick Traill, Esq; of Kirkwall, and niece to Gilbert Meason, Esq; of Edinburgh.

On the 23d inst. Mrs Cunningham, wife of Captain Alexander Cunningham of the Royal Navy, was safely delivered of a daughter at her house at Anstruther.

On the 17th inst. died at Helmsley, greatly respected by a numerous acquaintance, Mr Daniel Snowdon of Harum, many years a very eminent Quaker speaker. Although he was in his 94th year, he has lately walked 20 miles a day, and perfectly retained his faculties to the last.

Died at Chalkielaw, near Dunse, on Monday the 27th instant, Isabella Renton, youngest daughter of Mr James Renton, wine-merchant in Berwick-upon-Tweed. It is hoped her friends and relations will accept of this as a proper notification of her death.

Warren Hastings, Esq; late Governor General of Bengal, has been in town since Tuesday last. Yesterday morning, Mr Hastings, accompanied by Major Sands, walked through most of the Old and New Town, in order to see every thing which might be thought curious.

Yesterday, the Presbytery of Edinburgh met here, when Mr Hugh Buchan, Chamberlain of the City, laid before them a presentation by the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council, in favour of Mr William Moodie, minister of Kirkcaldie, to be minister of the Church and parish of St Andrews in the extended Royalty, in room of Professor William Greenfield, translated to the High Church of Edinburgh. Mr Moodie's letter of acceptance was also laid before the Presbytery, and Mr Buchan craved, that as the Council wished to supply the vacancy of St Andrew's Church as soon as possible, the Presbytery would, at their present meeting, take the presentation under consideration, and appoint a moderation of a call for Mr Moodie. After a very violent opposition from Mr Lundie, upon the old ground of the Town Council not having a right to present to a particular charge, Edinburgh, in his idea, being but one parish, and answers being made in favour of the Town by Dr Macknight, Mr Chiesly, and Mr Buchan, the Presbytery unanimously, except Mr Lundie, who entered a protest against the sentence, the reasons of which he is to give in at next meeting, appointed Thursday the 13th of September, for the moderation of a call, and for that purpose adjourned themselves to that day, when they are to meet in St Andrew's Church, to proceed in the moderation, Mr Chiesly to preach and preside upon the occasion. This business being settled, Dr Erskine took notice of what had been done on former occasions, by the Magistrates, the Merchant Company, the Chamber of Commerce, and other public bodies, respecting the arrival and dispatch of a post in this city on Sunday, which he reprobated in pretty strong terms, and regretted that nothing decisive had yet been done in that matter. He then made a motion that a Committee of Presbytery should be named to meet with the Magistrates, or any Committee appointed by them, to deliberate on the most effectual means to put in force his Majesty's Proclamation for the suppression of vice and immorality, and the encouragement of virtue and piety. The Presbytery unanimously agreed to this motion, and appointed Mr Paul, moderator, Dr Erskine, Dr Drysdale, and Dr Macknight, as a Committee, Dr Erskine to be their Convener. The Presbytery had no other business of a public nature before them.

The weather, for some days past, has taken a very favourable turn; and if the present heat and sunshine continues, will soon bring on a general harvest.

This day, Peter Wishart, who was advertised in this paper of Monday last, as suspected of murdering his wife, was brought to town in a post chaise from Haddington jail, where he lay last night. He was apprehended in Lammermuir. He is just now under examination before the Magistrates.

One night this week, the Stamp-Office in this city was attempted to be broke into, but without effect. On Tuesday night, another house, at the Back of Bess Wynd, was broke into, while the family were at supper, by several men and women, and though assistance was called from the centinel at the tolbooth, he paid no regard to it, by which means the housebreakers made their escape.

Thursday last, a fine field of wheat was cut down at Haghill, about a mile from Glasgow.

Tuesday a large field of very fine wheat was cut down at Govan, and a field of oats at Shiels, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow.

Same day, arrived at the Tontine Hotel, on a visit to their friends in this country, A. Popham, Esq; member of Parliament for Taunton, Philip Metcalf, Esq; member for Hersham, two Miss Metcalfs, and Charles Molloy, Esq; and Lady.

Large quantities of herrings still continue to be taught in the frith of Clyde; ten or twelve boats, loaded with that wholesome and palatable fish arrived at the Broomielaw on Tuesday, which were sold, by retail, at six a penny.

Captain Morrice, of the St Philips, arrived in Clyde, from Barbadoes, on the 10th current, spoke the ship Charlestown, Thomas Hunter master, from Charlestown for Ostend, in lat. 50. N. and long. 27. W. all well.

On Thursday the 23d inst. the cutting of the Paisley Canal commenced. One of the Magistrates, in presence of several gentlemen of the Council, began the work, by turning out the first shovel full of earth. It is intended to be navigable for vessels of seventy tons burden. This navigation will connect with Glasgow, Greenock, and the Irish ports; and, when the Great Canal is brought through to the Clyde, it will open up a communication with the east coast, France, Holland, &c. By this necessary and laudable undertaking, great advantage will result to Paisley and its populous neighbourhood.—This work, it is believed, will be nearly completed in 1788.

We hear that Mr Monteath, younger of Closeburn, has paid to the Treasurer of the Dumfries and Galloway Infirmary ten guineas, as the first donation towards the erecting an asylum for the reception of Lunatics, which it is proposed should be added as a wing to the present building. It appears that the applications for the admission of lunatic patients, have, for some years past, been more frequent than formerly, which has induced the Governors to be at particular pains in procuring information, in regard to the best construction of houses intended for the accommodation and proper treatment of insane persons.

Last week, the members of the Relief congregation at Hamilton made choice of the Rev. Dr Alexander Simpson to be their minister, in the room of the late Mr John Ramsay.

In almost every State in Europe we find the spirit of humanity suggesting modes for the relief of their various peasantry. France, Germany, and Russia, have already furnished us with instances of this exalted nature—and by the last accounts from Poland, we find that two senators, thought it not beneath their dignity to present petitions to their Sovereign, in behalf of this race of men.

On Thursday last, a considerable quantity of cloaths, which had been stolen from the Green, Glasgow, were found in a field at Black Hill, about two miles east of that city. They consist of fine shirts, table-cloths, stockings, muslin handkerchiefs, &c. The owners have recovered their property; but the thieves are not yet discovered.

Tuesday last, eight vagrants, six men and two women, were taken up at Hamilton, and lodged in prison. Two of them are the noted Melvines of Glasgow.

The following prisoners, in Glasgow goal, have been served with indictments to stand trial at the ensuing Circuit, which meets there on the 8th of September next:—

1. Cecilia Clark, for stealing six pieces of muslin cloth from a bleachfield at Sauchie hall.

2. William Murray weaver, for stealing cloth from a bleachfield in the Havannah-street; also, for cutting a web of silk tartan out of a loom in a weaver's shop in the Old Vennal

3. Ann Johnstone, for stealing a web of cloth out of the house of a widow woman in Glasgow.

4. Alexander M'Dougald, for stealing clothes off the Green of Glasgow.

5. Robert Waddel, chaise-driver, for riding over a boy near Shettleston, by which he was killed on the spot.

6. Thomas Wotherspoon hosier, and Bethia Kent his wife, for breaking into a house at Airdrie, and stealing therefrom several shirts, linen, and some other articles.

7. Isobel M'Lean, for stabbing her husband in the thigh, &c. with a knife, which occasioned his death in a few days thereafter.

Saturday afternoon, a woman having got herself much intoxicated with spirituous liquor, fell down in a close in the Gallowgate, Glasgow, and soon after expired.

About two years ago, the ship Jean of Liverpool, loaded with tar, turpentine, pitch, pine logs, deer skins, indigo, and some dollars, was wrecked on the island of Islay. A gentleman in that island gave the unfortunate people every assistance in his power, and treated them with great humanity. In consequence of which, he has received from the owners of the ship, a large massy silver punch bowl, and a suitable inscription, mentioning the transaction, with a bill upon London for twenty guineas, accompanied with the following handsome letter:

"SIR, *Liverpool, 12th May*, 1787.

"A few days ago we sent you a punch bowl, which we hope you will receive safe, and our reasons for doing so, you will find inscribed upon it. We have now to intreat your acceptance of a trifle to help to fill it, and wishing you may long live an ornament to humanity, we remain with sincere regard, as well as respect, &c.

FREELAND & MUIR."

Upon the 25th ult. a foreigner, stiling himself a merchant in Amsterdam, took up his lodgings at an inn in this city, said he had two ships on their way to Leith, loaded with wines, &c. and told the landlord of the inn, that when his ships arrived he could supply him with excellent claret, at 400 livres per hogshead; mean time, wanted to engage a large room, as he should have a great many goods to put into it for sale. He had a large pocket-book in which was inserted the names of all the principal merchants in Edinburgh and Leith, but it does not appear he called upon any one of them; and, after staying a few days, went off without paying his bill for lodging, &c. This is no doubt the same person who made his appearance at Dundee some weeks ago, as mentioned in a former paper.

The Hope, Craig, arrived at Whitehaven, on Friday se'enninght from Alexandria and Norfolk in Virginia, in twenty-five days from the Capes to Cork. This voyage is a singular instance of dispatch. The Hope arrived there from Virginia the 10th of April last; on the 20th of the same month, she sailed again for Virginia; on the 17th of June she arrived in that country; she left it on the 10th of July, and, on the 10th of August, arrived again at Whitehaven. By these extraordinary passages, she has brought two American cargoes into port in the course of four kalendar months, and has crossed the Atlantic Ocean twice in sixteen weeks. It is also to be observed, that she lost thirteen days in going up to Alexandria, and having to return from thence to Norfolk for a cargo.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman just settled at St Helena, to his friend in this city, dated May 27. 1787.

"This island is an epitome of the whole world, containing, within the compass of twenty-eight miles, a wonderful variety of hills, vallies, rugged rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, thrown together in the most romantic confusion. The air is constantly refreshed by the sea-breezes, and the vallies produce excellent food for man and beast. The town stands in a valley, at the bottom of which is the Governor's house, with a double battery; the one almost level with the sea, the other about sixty yards farther back, and about sixteen feet high, and the Governor's house stands on a level with it. The town is but small, and all the houses without chimnies. On each side of the town are two hills, both exceedingly steep, particularly that on the right side.

"The common oak grows well here; whins and brambles are to be met with in almost every part of the country, though hedges of roses are very common. We have now got a very ingenious gardener from your country, from whose abilities great improvements are expected. He is at present busily employed, assisted by 150 blacks, who are entirely under his direction, in putting the Governor's kitchen and flower gardens in proper order, which they stood much in need of, having long lain neglected, and in forming new and delightful walks. This adventurous gardener has had the good fortune to procure three plants of the cinnamon, four or five of the clove tree, and seven of the mangostine. From the culture of these he entertains the most flattering hopes, as he looks upon the soil in general to be extremely good.

"There have been ten sail of British East-Indiamen in this bay at one time; and at present there are seven Portuguese and French."

Extract of a letter from Madras, to a gentleman in Edinburgh, dated February 26, 1787.

"Sir Archibald Campbell, our governor, has just concluded (in consequence of the late act of Parliament) a permanent treaty, consisting of nineteen articles, with the Nabob of Arcot, by which are finally adjusted and arranged, his quota of contribution towards the annual public expence of the peace establishment of the Carnatic. Till now, his share was fixed at 160,000 l. Sterling, per annum, but our governor, with much labour and address, that does him infinite honour, in the opinion of all here, has got his Highness to pay in future 300,000 l. per annum, thereby adding in effect 200,000 l. Sterling per annum, to the Company's revenues here. In this treaty a line is also drawn and ascertained, that establishes the annual payments to the Nabob's creditors, and which will clear off the whole of his debts, (about 4,800,000 l.) in about eleven years. His revenue is about 1,000,000 l. Sterling, one of the greatest in Asia, were his debts paid, because he could not possibly spend the third part of it, as the India Company supports the high expence of protecting his country, in consequence of the addition to his sixth quota, whereas Tippoo and the neighbouring Princes, though their resources are great, their expences are in proportion enormous.

"This wise adjustment of the Nabob's debts, and his being placed on a solid footing, in his own management and collection of the rents and revenues of his country, cuts up by the roots every prospect in future of designing European peculators, such as Sir ——— and his followers, who avowedly extorted immense sums from the Nabob with shameful impunity."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, Aug. 23.

"Since our last, the following vessels are arrived here, from Greenland and Davis's Straits, viz.—The Ansdell, Humble, with 1 fish and 100 seals; Leviathan, Bell, 3 fish, 826 seals, 1 seahorse; Golden Lion, Thomson, 2 fish; Brilliant, Gwyn, 4 fish, 1 unicorn; Seacombe, Killigan, 5 fish, 55 seals; James, Hickson, 1 fish, 124 seals; Margaret, Tucker, 1 fish, 550 seals; Grampus, Wilson, 2 fish, 160 seals; Betty, Veitch, 2 fish, 212 seals; Swan, Rimmer, 2 fish, 350 seals; Argus, Miller, 1 fish, 150 seals; and Peggy, Tate, 50 seals. The horn of the unicorn caught and brought home by Captain Gwyn, is beautiful ivory, eight feet nine inches in length."

"Captain Bell of the Leviathan, who arrived here on Friday from Greenland, informs us, that on the 1st August he had a violent gale of wind, in which the brig Nancy, Captain Hamilton, from Norway, belonging to Workington, was cast away near the Isle of Glass, one of the Lewis; Captain and crew saved, and was in hopes of saving part of the cargo—when Captain Hamilton was at Stornaway making a protest, a gentleman informed him that a ship rigged vessel was seen off the Isle of Chant, on her beam ends, but no people on board, nor could they obtain any information who she was."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Aug. 25.

"A few weeks since, a dog belonging to Mr Barwad, (principal steward to the Right Hon. Luke Gardiner), was seized with madness, and to prevent his committing any mischief was shot. A flaver had fallen from the dog when dying, and part of it got on Mr B——'s cloaths, which he wiped off with his handkerchief. It is thought he afterwards incautiously applied it to his mouth, as he in a short time discovered a great dislike to liquids of all sorts. Symptoms of the fear of water, or hydrophobia, then appeared; but he had intervals of reason, and had the prudence to settle his affairs, and make a will. Yesterday morning, however, he was seized with the disorder, and went off in a violent paroxysm of that dreadful malady.

"It is by no means necessary that there should have been an incision or ulceration of the lip for the conveyance of the saliva into the mass of blood. In other parts of the body it might, because they are more strongly shielded. On the lip there is nothing but the foreskin, the most delicate of all, whereas on other parts there are two other coats of skin."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

HAVING read in your paper the *Batchelor's Wish*, insert the following, and oblige, Sir,

A FEMALE READER.

A COUNTRY MAID'S WISH.

A MALE companion, faithful, young, and kind,
Of heart benevolent, and accomplish'd mind;
His views and temper by Religion form'd,
Life, actions, character, by it adorn'd.

Of learn'd profession, and sufficient wealth
Want to remove, and contribute to health:
His dwelling neat, with pleasant prospect bound;
Some chosen friends, and kindly neighbours round.

Our love still constant, and with children bless'd,
Whose tender minds with virtue are impress'd;
In peace and happiness our days to spend
In preparation for an happy end.

Perthshire, Aug. 20. 1787.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

VERSES *written Extempore on perusing an Account of the Death of the Rev. Doctor* PRESTWELL *in the Mercury for Monday last, 27th August* 1787.

HAD this good Parson been at church,
Or BETTING with his wife,
A thousand pounds to half-a-crown
He had not lost his life.

That maidens while alive can wound,
Most men have cause to rue;
But that a virgin corse should kill,
Is rather somewhat new.

Then, Holy Priests, be wise, be taught,
And as you prize your lives,
Nor touch nor handle women's flesh
Unless it be your wives.

MENTOR.

The *CHANGES of FORTUNE contrasted.*

The late General Salter, as every body knows, was once a private soldier in the foot guards—*Contrast.*—A young man, who formerly held a commission in the regulars, afterwards became a private in the 14th light dragoons, and was last week advertised as a common deserter!

The late Duchess of Chandos was once an ostler's wife!—*Contrast*, the daughter of an Earl, once a Countess, and who might have been a Duchess was lately seen in the King's bench prison, as the mistress of an indigent spend thrift!

A Gentleman, whose name begins with an *S.* was *once* a Groom, but is now a Nabob!—*Contrast.* Ashton Smith, *once* an Esquire, possessed of an estate of fifteen hundred a year, is now the driver of a stage coach on the northern road!

Sir George A—k—t, worth a hundred thousand pounds, (thanks to his spinning Jennies) was once a penny barber in or near Manchester! *Contrast*—Sir George C—ke, once and for many years Chairman to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, was afterwards refused by that Court the trifling place of 50 l. per annum for a friend.

Jessie, Hartwell, is arrived at North Carolina, from Clyde.
Helena, Dunlop, at Virginia, from ditto.
Jenny, Logan, at New York, from ditto.
Two Brothers, Wallace, at Antigua, from Ayr.
Eolus, Wilkie, at Rotterdam, from Maryland.

REPORT *of the* Quantities of Meal *brought into the Meal Market of Edinburgh, with the Prices at which it sold, Aug.* 28. 1787.

Lothian oat-meal,	68	}	boils.
South Country ditto,	190	}	
	s.	d.	
Best Lothian oat-meal sold at	17	6	}
Second ditto,	17	0	
Third ditto, -	16	6	
Best South Country ditto,	17	3	} per boll.
Second ditto, -	16	9	
Third ditto, -	16	6	
Best meal sold by retail at	1	1½	}
Second ditto, -	1	1	} per peck.
Third ditto, -	1	0	

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

				THER.	BAR.
Monday,	*Aug.* 27.	8 o'clock,	P. M.	53	29.63
Tuesday,	—— 28.	8 ——	A. M.	52	29.73
		8 ——	P. M.	59	29.73
Wednesday,	—— 29.	8 ——	A. M.	60	29.73
		8 ——	P. M.	62	29.80
Thursday,	—— 30.	8 ——	A. M.	62	29.90

Cinders, Coal Tar, Coal Oil, and Coal.

AS THOMAS MUIR, the Manager of the Coal Tar Works at Cranston, is making up his list of customers for the Cinders for the winter, he intreats, that those who need them will send orders directed to him at Cranston, to be left at the shop of Mr Livingston grocer, Croiscauseway, Edinburgh, what quantity they need every week or fortnight, and they will be regularly delivered. The Tar Coal Cinders have this quality, that after they are extinguished by separating them from each other, or throwing water upon them, they may be made use of three or four times, till they are quite burned away, and therefore they save much fuel to those whose works often stop in the course of a day.

It is expected that those who get Cinders will take their Coals at Cranston, or Blackside in the way to Cranston. Blackside is nine miles from Edinburgh. Coals will in the same manner be delivered regularly every week or fortnight to customers. And whereas a complaint prevails, that carts are obliged to wait at coal-hills for Coals, by which their horses get colds, to prevent this, Coals shall be set aside for customers, so that their carts need not wait a minute for Coals.

The price of the Cinders at the work to those who take their coal from Cranston or Blackside, is 8 d. a boll, ready money; and to those who do not take coals is 9 d. And to those who do not send their own carts, the cartage to Edinburgh is 6 d. a boll, and proportionally more or less, according to distances. A note will be given to the carter by the Manager, to prevent other carters from pretending (which has often happened), that their Cinders are the Coal Tar Cinders. The price of the Coals is 2 s. 6d. the common cart of 1200 weight at the hill, or 3 s. delivered at Edinburgh.

And whereas complaints have been made, that the carters who drive the Cinders charge sometimes more than the above prices for them, redress shall be given upon complaint made.

British Linen-Office, Edinburgh, Aug. 24. 1787.

THE Directors of the British Linen Company give notice, That a quarterly General Court of Proprietors will be held at their Office there, on Monday the 3d of September next, at twelve o'clock noon, in terms of their Charter.

TO be LET for a term of years, and entered on now or at Martinmas next,

The Kitchen Garden at Hawk'hill,

wherein there is a hot-house.

Enquire of Captain Johnstone.

Aug. 31. 1787.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Aug. 12. Succefs of Newcaſtle, Gibſon, from Wyburgh, for Boſton, with deals.
Duke of Athole, of and for Borrowſtounneſs, Hart, from St Peterſburgh, with tallow and aſhes.
Antelope of Dundee, Boyter, from ditto, for Arbroath and Dundee, with flax.
13. Nancy of Borrowſtounneſs, Duncan, from Campvere, for Memel, in ballaſt.

Elſinore, Aug. 14. 1787.—Wind N. Weſt.
WOOD AND HOWDEN.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK,

Aug. 21. Peggy, Roſs, from the Orkneys, with kelp.
Jeanie, Bain, from Dundalk, with oats and meal.
Jenny, Thomſon, from Barbadoes, with rum, &c.
22. Hopewell, Dronn, from Dundalk, with meal, &c.
Jenny, Simſon, from Memel, with timber.
Succeſs, Rowſom, from Dublin, with oats.
Jolly Farmer, Heſſron, from Roſs, with oats and meal.
Fanny, Robertſon, from Virginia, with tar, &c.
Ann, M'Dougald, from Dundalk, with oats and meal.
23. Chriſtie, M'Donald, from North Uiſt, with kelp.
24. Nelly and Ann, Blew, from Dantaick, with goods.
25. Peggy, M'Lean, from Arran, with kelp.
Jean and Janet, Carrick, from Arran, with kelp.
John, Leitch, from Belfaſt, with goods.

SAILED,

30. Katty, Thomſon, for Rotterdam, with tobacco.
31. Jenny and Jean, Rankin, for Dublin, with ditto.
23. Queen, Morriſon, for Wilmington, with goods.
25. Ann, Luſk, for Virginia, with ditto.
Courier, M'Larty, for Barbadoes, with ditto.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Aug. 27. Mary, Purves, from Memel, with wood.
Katharine and Iſobel, Lyell, from Perth, in balaſt.
28. Eliſabeth, Padierſon, from Arundale, with wood.
Seven Brothers, Harriſon, from Peterſburgh, goods.
Ranger, Stalker, from Archangel, ditto.
Nancy, Taylor, ditto.
Mary, Smith, from Peterſburgh, ditto.
Weetwood, Armſtrong, from Archangel, with wood.
29. Dunbar Packet, Goodſman, from Peterſburgh, tallow.
Concord, Agar, from Hampton, with bark.
Woolſington, Gray, from Archangel, with goods.
Margaret, Gray, from Brymen, ditto.
Four ſloops with coals.

SAILED,

30. Katharine and Iſobel, Lyell, for Perth, with goods.
Benwell, Shotten, for Alemouth, ditto.
Jean, Barr, for Alemouth, in balaſt.
Iſobella, Murray, for Inverneſs, with goods.
John and Emy, Reiſon, for Hull, ditto.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Freeholders of the County of HADDINGTON, That their Michaelmas Meeting falls to be held this year upon Tueſday the 2d day of October next. And that claims have been lodged with the Sheriff-clerk for inrolling

Thomas Findlay, Eſq; of Drummore,
AND
Alexander Callender, Eſq; of Crichton.

Stirling, 25th Auguſt, 1787.

THE Sheriff-Clerk of the County of Stirling intimates to the Freeholders thereof, That their Michaelmas Head-Court this year falls to be held on Tueſday the 2d day of October next, at twelve o'clock noon, and that there are Claims lodged with him for inrolling the Gentlemen after named, viz.

Colonel James Edmondſtoune of Newton, Eſq;
William Archibald Edmondſtoune, Eſq; eldeſt lawful ſon of Sir Archibald Edmonſtoune of Duntreath, Bart.
Robert Davidſon, writer in Edinburgh.
Niel Benjamin Edmondſtoune, ſon of Sir Archibald Edmondſtoune of Duntreath, Baronet.
Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglas, Baronet.
Charles Edmondſtoune, Eſq; ſecond lawful ſon of Sir Archibald Edmondſtoune of Duntreath, Baronet.
Alexander Millar, Eſq; advocate.
Campbell Edmondſtoune, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of Dunbarton Caſtle.
The Honourable Archibald Campbell Fraſer of Lovat.
Captain Robert Davidſon of the late 83d regiment of foot.
Archibald Edmondſtoune of Spittal.
James Cheap, Eſq; late of Sauchie.
Hay Ferrier, Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel in the late Scotch Brigade, in the ſervice of the States of Holland.
James Davidſon, writer to the ſignet.
Charles M'Donald, Eſq; of Largie.
George Edmondſtoune, Eſq; third lawful ſon of Sir Archibald Edmondſtoune of Duntreath, Baronet.

JOHN M'KILLOP.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
The Livingſton,
JAMES MACKIE Maſter,
Is lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will ſail the 8th September, 1787.

N. B. Good accommodation for paſſengers.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the New England Coffee-houſe, Threadneedle Street, by the Royal Exchange, at Change hours; mornings and evenings on board the ſhip.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
THE
Brig Jemima of Leith,
DONALD DENOON Maſter,
Now lying at Hoare's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will poſitively ſail the 4th September.

This brig was lately bought on purpoſe for the London trade, is a remarkable faſt ſailer, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers, who may depend on the beſt uſage; and whoever orders goods to be ſhipped on board of her, may alſo depend on every care taken of them, and properly forwarded.

As the Maſter of the Jemima ſailed many years, both as Maſter and Mate of the Friendſhip and Star of Leith, he flatters himſelf, that few know the paſſage and trade better; and as this is the firſt time he has ſailed in a veſſel of which he is owner, he begs to inform the public, that he is determined always to be punctual to his propoſed time of ſailing.

FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA,
THE BELL,
JOHN CATHCART Maſter,
Is now taking on board goods at Greenock, and will certainly be all clear to ſail the 15th September.

ALSO,
The New Ship,
BETTY,
WILLIAM CHISHOLM Maſter, will be ready to receive goods the 13th September, and clear to ſail the 20th October.

Both theſe ſhips have the very beſt accommodations for paſſengers.——For freight or paſſage apply to James Buchanan, Glaſgow; Captain Cathcart, or Hamilton, Garden, and Company, Greenock.

Greenock, 28th Aug. 1787.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM BEGBIE, Hſier in Edinburgh.

UPON the application of the ſaid William Begbie, with the concurrence of a Creditor to the extent required by the ſtatute, the Lord Stonefield, Ordinary on the bills, did, on the 30th current, ſequeſtrate the whole perſonal eſtate of the ſaid William Begbie, and appointed the creditors to meet at Edinburgh upon Wedneſday the 5th of September next, at one o'clock afternoon, within John's Coffee-houſe, in order to name an interim factor on ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtate, in terms of the ſtatute, and granted commiſſion in the uſual terms for receiving production of the grounds of debt, and taking the oaths of the creditors.——Of all which this intimation is given in terms of the ſtatute.

Notice to Creditors.

UPON the application of THOMAS NIVISON, Drover and Dealer in cattle at Burn, in the county of Dumfries, with the concurrence of a creditor to the extent required by ſtatute, the Lord Stonefield, Ordinary on the bills, did, on the 28th current, ſequeſtrate the whole real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Thomas Niviſon; and appointed the creditors to meet at Thornhill, upon Tueſday the 11th September next, at twelve o'clock noon, within the houſe of ——— Barber, vintner there, in order to name an interim factor on ſaid ſequeſtrate eſtate, in terms of the ſtatute, and granted commiſſion in the uſual terms, for receiving production of the grounds of debt, and taking the oaths of the creditors.—Of all which this intimation is given in terms of the ſtatute.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN STURROCK, late Merchant in Edinburgh.

THE Committee hereby requeſts a Meeting of the Creditors, on Wedneſday next the 5th September, at one o'clock, in the Exchange Coffeehouſe here; at which time, a dividend will be made among all thoſe whoſe claims properly vouched, together with the vouchers and inſtructions of debt, and the creditors oaths on the verity, are betwixt and ſaid day lodged with James Skinner, writer in Edinburgh, the factor.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to the defunct, are again requeſted to pay their accounts to the factor, for the general behoof, betwixt and the 12th of ſaid month, after which period proſecutions will be commenced againſt all outſtanding.

Not to be repeated.

Lands in Linlithgowſhire.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 28th day of November 1787, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The REMAINING PARTS of the LANDS and BARONY of BLACKBURN, lying in the pariſh of Livingſton, and county of Linlithgow, 17 miles weſt from Edinburgh, on the great road to Glaſgow.

The lands conſiſt of 668 acres, Scots meaſure, and the yearly rent about 545 l. Sterling, part in tenantry, and part in the proprietor's hands.

They are all incloſed, and ſubdivided with hedges and ſtone dykes, and ſurrounded with belts of thriving planting.

The grounds are in high cultivation, and well ſupplied with lime from a quarry working on the eſtate, which being in the proprietor's hands, is not rentalled. There is alſo a coal, between five and ſix feet thick, which was formerly wrought on the crop, and may ſtill be wrought to great advantage. On this eſtate, there is a good modern manſion-houſe, of ſixteen fire rooms, beſides large cloſets; and excellent offices of every kind adjoining. The valued rent about 920 l. Scots.

If more agreeable to purchaſers, the eſtate will be ſold in two lots, viz.

LOT I.—Upon which is the manſion-houſe, and grounds adjacent; yearly rent 402 l. Sterling.

LOT II.—Containing the Mill and Mill-lands, part of Murrayfield, Diſtillery, Lime-work, Coal, and part of the village of Blackburn; yearly rent, 143 l. Sterling, of which the Diſtillery pays 45 l. per annum.

If ſold in lots, it is propoſed that each lot ſhall have a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament, as the whole lands hold of the Crown.

On the ſecond lot there are fine ſituations for building, being well ſurrounded with planting; and a purchaſer of the firſt lot may enter to the manſion-houſe and part of the grounds at pleaſure.

The farm-houſes are all built within theſe few years, in the moſt ſubſtantial manner.

The progreſs of writs, rental, and plan of the eſtate, are to be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Watſon, or Thomas Miller, writers in Edinburgh; and the grounds and houſe will be ſhown by the proprietor at Blackburn: To either of whom, purchaſers wanting to make a private bargain before the day of ſale may apply.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 28th day of November next, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven in the evening,

The Lands of LOCH, lying in the pariſh of Cadder, and ſhire of Lanark, holding of the Crown, in place of the Archbiſhop, containing about 268 Scots acres, ſet at preſent to different tenants, at the yearly rent of 205 l. 9 s. 6 d. Sterling. The lands are all incloſed with ſtone-dykes, and the houſes have been lately repaired. Theſe lands lie within a mile of the Great Canal, and about the ſame diſtance from the town of Kirkintulloch, and within half a mile of lime.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy to a purchaſer.

For further particulars, apply to Alexander Watſon, or Thomas Miller, writers in Edinburgh, or Mr George Bogle merchant in Glaſgow, who have powers to make a private bargain before the roup.

William Steil will ſhew the grounds.

To be SOLD by public roup, upon Wedneſday the 12th day of September 1787, within the Tontine Tavern of Glaſgow, between the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands of MOUNTBLEAU, conſiſting of about twenty-four acres, with the Manſion-houſe and Offices ſtanding thereupon, lying within the lordſhip and barony of Kilpatrick, and ſheriffdom of Dumbarton.

The above lands lie upon the north ſide of the road leading to Dumbarton, and have a commanding view of the frith and river Clyde.—The houſe is new and very commodious, the garden and orchard well ſtocked, and the planting and ſhrubbery in a very thriving condition.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Gilbert Hamilton, merchant in Glaſgow, or Patrick Roberton, writer there.

LANDS IN CLYDSDALE.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE LANDS of HOWBURN, lying within the pariſh of Walſton, and ſheriffdom of Lanark, pleaſantly ſituated by the ſide of the great road leading from Peebles to Glaſgow, about four miles from the market-town of Biggar. The lands are in good heart, and preſently poſſeſſed by the proprietor John White. There is upon the lands a commodious Dwelling-Houſe and Offices all in good repair.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor.

N. B. If the lands are not ſold by private bargain before the 1ſt of October next, they will be advertiſed for a fixed day of ſale at————, as expreſſed in after advertiſements.

County of Forfar.

NOTICE is hereby given, That an application is intended to be made to Parliament next Seſſion, for a TURNPIKE ACT, for making and ſupporting the road from Dundee to Forfar, paſſing through the pariſhes of Dundee, Mains Murroſe, Tealing, Inverarity, Kinnettles, and Forfar—The road from Meigle to Forfar, paſſing through the pariſhes of Meigle, Eaſſie and Nevay, Glammis, Kinnettles, and Forfar—The road from Forfar to the Old Bridge over the Northeſk, paſſing through the pariſhes of Forfar, Refcobie, Aberlemno, Brechin, Strichathro, and Logie and Pert—The road from Dundee to Arbroath, paſſing through the pariſhes of Dundee, Mains, Murroſe, Moneyfieth, Monikie, Barry, Panbride, Arbirlot, St Vigeans, and Arbroath—The road from Arbroath to Ferryden, paſſing through the pariſhes of Arbroath, St Vigeans, Inverkeiller, Lunan, Craig, and Maryton—The road from Dundee to Cupar Angus, paſſing through the pariſhes of Dundee, Liff, Lundie, Ketins, and Cupar—The road from Dundee to Meigle, by Newtyld, paſſing through the pariſhes of Dundee, Liff, Strathmartin, Auchterhouſe, and Newtyld—The road from Dundee to Kerriemuir, by Glammis, paſſing through the pariſhes of Dundee, Mains, Strathmartin, Tealing, Glammis, and Kerriemuir—The road from Arbroath to Brechin, paſſing through the pariſhes of Arbroath, St Vigeans Inverkeillor, Kirkden, Guthrie, Farnwell, Kinnaird, and Brechin—The road from Arbroath to Forfar, paſſing through the pariſhes of Arbroath, St Vigeans, Inverkeillor, Kirkden, Guthrie, Refcobie, and Forfar—The road from Brechin to Montroſe, paſſing through the pariſhes of Brechin, Dun, and Montroſe—The road from Montroſe to the Old Bridge over the Northeſk, paſſing through the pariſhes of Montroſe, and Logie and Pert—The road from Montroſe to the New Bridge over the Northeſk, paſſing through the pariſh of Montroſe—And the road from Dundee towards Perth to the borders of this County, paſſing through the pariſhes of Dundee and Liff—Of which this public intimation is given to all concerned.

County of Forfar.

THE Committee appointed by the Freeholders and Commiſſioners of Supply of the county of Forfar, at their laſt Michaelmas Head-Court, hereby inform them, That the advertiſement inſerted in this day's paper, that application is to be made to Parliament next Seſſion, for making ſundry roads through the county turnpike, is inſerted merely in compliance with the ſtanding orders of the Houſe of Commons; in caſe the gentlemen of the county ſhould determine to apply to Parliament, for making any of the ſaid roads turnpike. Becauſe without ſuch advertiſement, either in the month of Auguſt or September, no application would be received by the Houſe of Commons for a turnpike, till the Seſſion after next. The ſaid advertiſement is therefore to be regarded merely as a point of form, which is to be followed up or not by an application to parliament, according as the Michaelmas Head-Court ſhall think proper.

(Signed) DAVID CARNEGIE, P.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, *29th Auguſt* 1787.
BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE

The Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

ON Friday the 7th of September next, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be expoſed to SALE by public auction, in the Exciſe Warehouſe of Leith,

The TACKLE, APPAREL, and FURNITURE, and the Materials of the HULL, (after being broke up) of a LUGGER, of the burthen of 138 tons; with Four BOATS and their Materials, lately condemned, as forfeited in his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer.

Alſo for Exportation, or Conſumption as Stores, on board of ſhips upon foreign voyages, clear of all duties, Several Thouſand Gallons of FOREIGN BRANDY, RUM, GENEVA, and BRITISH SPIRITS, ſeized and condemned between the 10th of October 1784 and the 5th of July 1786, to be ſhipped under the like ſecurity for the due exportation or conſumption thereof, as aforeſaid, as is required in the caſe of ſpirits lawfully exported, or ſhipped for conſumption on ſhipboard, and to be ſubject to reſeizure and recondemnation in caſe of being relanded.

The Spirits may be viewed and taſted, part in the Exciſe Warehouſe of Leith, and part in the Exciſe Office in Edinburgh, where the conditions of ſale are alſo to be ſeen, two days before the ſale.

The Veſſel and Boats to be ſeen by applying to Mr James Gray, ſhoremaſter of Leith.

N. B.—25 l. per cent will be required as a depoſit.

Sheep Farms, and Arable Lands
TO LET.

THE following FARMS in the pariſhes of Crawfurd and Crawfurdjohn, and county of Lanark, are to be LET for nineteen years, or ſuch other period as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitſunday 1788.

CRAWFURD.

I. CASTLEMAINS of Crawfurd, preſently poſſeſſed by Richard White.—This farm conſiſts partly of good arable ground, and partly of excellent ſheep paſture, and is acknowledged to be one of the beſt farms in Clydeſdale.—It was let at Whitſunday 1770, at 197 l. 10 s. 8 d. Sterling of yearly rent, but the preſent rent is only 150 l. Sterling.

II. KIRKTON of Crawfurd, preſently poſſeſſed by Richard Jameſon at 72 l. Sterling, but was formerly let at 80 l. Sterling of rent.

III. HALF of GLENDOURAN, poſſeſſed by James, John, and George White, at 23 l. Sterling.

CRAWFURDJOHN.

IV. GLENBLAITH, poſſeſſed by John Milliken and William M'Call, formerly let at 60 l. Sterling.

V. The MILN of Crawfurdjohn, poſſeſſed by John Chapman, and formerly let at 40 l. Sterling.

The above farms conſiſt either of excellent ſheep paſture or of good arable lands, and the ſuperior quality, dryneſs, and healthineſs of the grounds as ſheep paſture are univerſally known.—There is plenty of lime in the lands of Crawfurdjohn now working, and there is coal at a moderate diſtance. The grounds in the pariſh of Crawfurd will be ſhewn by Matthew Craig, baron-officer at Crawfurd; and theſe in the pariſh of Crawfurdjohn will be ſhewn by James Affleck, baron-officer there.

Propoſals for leaſes may be given in to Mr Mitchelſon, Nicolſon Street, Edinburgh; and ſuch as are not accepted will be kept ſecret, if deſired.

N. B. The Farm of BIRKCLEUGH, poſſeſſed by William Gibſon, is likewiſe to be let at Whitſunday 1788.—This farm was formerly let at 54 l. of rent.

AT LEITH,—FOR SALE,
THE BRIGANTINE,
Polly of Kinghorn,
Built at Weſt Stockwith, on the river Trent, above Hull, of the beſt materials, regiſtered at 116 tons, king's meaſurement, and will carry 140 tons, completely well found, ſails remarkably faſt, ſhifts light, draws 10½ feet water when loaded, is very fit for the wine, fruit, or corn trades—To be SOLD by public roup, in the houſe of Mrs Ritchie, ſhore of Leith, on Tueſday the 11th September 1787, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon.

Any inclining to purchaſe by private bargain previous to the day of ſale, may apply to the proprietor, Mr Sibbald of Abend, by Kinghorn; or to Meſſ. John Kay and Company, ſhip-brokers in Leith, who have a copy of the inventory, and will ſhew the premiſſes.

Mr Sibbald has on hand for ſale, about four tons of Dantzick PEARL ASHES, of the very beſt blue kinds, in the convenient package of Banells, about 3 cwt. each, which, as the bleaching ſeaſon is drawing to an end, he will ſell at prime coſt. *Leith, 28th Auguſt* 1787.

County of Haddington.

THE NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN of the General Aſſociation, for preſervation of the Game in this county and Lammermuir, viz.

His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh,
The Right Honourable the Earl of Marchmont,
The Earl of Hadinton,
The Earl of Wemyſs,
Lord Elibank,
Lord Blantyre,
The Honourable Mr Bailie of Jarviſwood,
Sir David Kinloch of Gilmerton,
Sir Peter Wartender of Lochend,
Sir John Sinclair of Stevenſton,
Sir James Hall of Dunglaſs,
Sir James Suttie of Balgone,
Sir Hary Hay M'Dougal of Mackerſton, Baronet,
William Niſbet of Dirleton,
John Hamilton of Pencaitland,
General Fletcher of Salton,
Alexander Hay of Drummelzier,
James Hay of Nunraw,
John Hay of Angelraw,
Robert Hay of Lawfield,
Alexander Hay of Mordington,
Charles Brown of Coalſton,
George Buchan Hepburn of Smeaton,
Robert Baird of Newbyth,
John Hepburn Belſches of Blackcaſtle,
Robert Hepburn of Clerkington,
John Bell of Todrigg,
John Turnbull of St Bathans,
Thomas Brown of Johnſtonburn,
Captain Falconer of Woodcockpark,
Captain John Pringle of Georgefield,
Robert Colt of Auldhame,
David Anderſon of St Germains,
John Anderſon of Winterfield, Eſquires,

Obſerving, that there are ſeveral people who have taken out ſtamped certificates to kill game in this county, without having any property of their own, have appointed their clerk to proſecute all ſuch perſons, and poachers of ever deſcription, found hunting or ſhooting on any lands or eſtates, without a ſubſcribed warrant from the proprietors of ſuch grounds; and alſo, all ſuch perſons, who having obtained deputations, ſhall be found hunting or ſhooting on any other grounds than thoſe mentioned in their ſtamped deputations. They have farther reſolved not to grant liberty to any perſon, who will not contribute to the fund for the preſervation and increaſe of the Game and proſecution of poachers; and, as they have reſolved not to uſe double-barrelled guns themſelves, to all thoſe to whom they grant licenſes, muſt come under the ſame reſtrictions.

Farms of the Eſtate of Troquair,
In the Shires of Peebles and Selkirk.

TO LET, on leaſes for nineteen years, to commence at Whitſunday next 1788.

Names of Farms.	*Preſent Poſſeſſors.*	*Rents.* STERLING.
Grieſton, Orchard, and Birks,	Thomas Gibſon,	L. 150 0 0
Broom,	Thomas Gibſon,	40 0 0
Fethen, Glenlude, and Newhall,	Robert Horſburgh,	140 0 0
Know, Rigs, and Tanielburn,	John Tait,	138 0 0
Weſt Bold, and Flora,	John Murdiſon,	106 0 0
Damhead,	Thomas Salton,	90 0 0
Boreman,	Heirs of William Murray,	30 0 0
Killhills,	Charles Brodie,	13 0 0
Haugh-head,	William Thorburn,	7 10 0
The Hag,	Charles Brodie, younger,	7 0 0
Boat houſe,	Adam Scott,	4 10 0

Beſides the money-rent, there are certain ſmall caſual rents, payable by the preſent poſſeſſors, which are to be continued.

Propoſals in writing for any of the ſaid farms, to be lodged on or before the 1ſt of November next, with Colquhoun Grant, writer to the ſignet at Edinburgh, or William Maciver the Earl of Traquair's factor, at the houſe of Traquair.—All propoſals to be kept ſecret, but thoſe that are accepted of; and no propoſals are to be received after the 1ſt of November. The farms will be ſhown by the ground-officer, or by a perſon to be named by Mr Maciver the factor.

Manſion Houſe to Let.

TO be LET and entered to immediately, or at Martinmas firſt, for a term of years to be agreed upon,

The MANSION-HOUSE of CESSNOCK, near Galſton in Ayrſhire, which is large and commodious, with offices, pigeon-houſe, and gardens, and as much rich arable ground thereto adjoining, in ſmall incloſures, well fenced and watered, as the tackſman may chuſe to occupy, not exceeding eighty acres.

The premiſes are in every reſpect ſuited to the accommodation of a large family.

For further particulars, apply to George Douglas, factor to the eſtate of Ceſnock, at Loudoun.

Lands in the ſhires of Edinburgh & Selkirk.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

THE Lands and Eſtate of BOWLAND, in the pariſh of Stow, and counties of Edinburgh and Selkirk.

This eſtate lies twenty-ſeven miles ſouth from Edinburgh, upon the great road leading to Carliſle, &c. It is agreeably ſituated upon the water of Gala, and within a few miles of ſeveral good market towns.

There is a commodious manſion-houſe upon the eſtate, with an excellent garden and orchard, a complete ſet of offices, and a well-ſtocked pigeon-houſe. The parks around the houſe are extenſive, and well laid out, containing upwards of 270 acres, incluſive of about 71 acres of thriving plantings, with which they are ſubdivided in good taſte. A conſiderable part of the wood is full grown; the whole already fit for being thinned, and old enough for moſt country purpoſes.

The eſtate holds of the Crown, and affords two freehold qualifications, one in the ſhire of Edinburgh, and another in that of Selkirk.

For particulars, apply to Archibald Gibſon writer to the ſigner, who will ſhew the rental, title-deeds, and a plan of the lands. Thomas Watſon at Corſlie will ſhow the grounds.

Lands in Linlithgow,
AND A LODGING IN EDINBURGH.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 21ſt day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE Lands of CARRIBBER, called WESTER CARRIBBER, with the Mills and Mill Lands thereto belonging, with the Teinds, Parſonage, and Vicarage, lying within the pariſh and ſheriffdom of Linlithgow, pleaſantly ſituated upon the river Avon, about a mile above Linlithgow bridge, and within two meaſured miles of the town of Linlithgow. Theſe lands conſiſt of 221 Scots acres or thereby, all incloſed, and ſubdivided into twenty-two incloſures upwards of twenty-five years ago, with belts of planting between moſt of the incloſures; and large bauks of wood well advanced. The yearly money rent is 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. and 32 bolls of oat meal, from which falls to be deducted 1 l. 3 s. 1 8-12ths of miniſter's ſtipend, and 2 l. Sterling of feu-duty.

John Bell, tenant in theſe lands, will ſhow the boundaries.

And ALSO, that LODGING, being the third, fourth and attic ſtories of that ſtone Tenement of Land, fronting the High Street of Edinburgh, over the entry to the Writer's Court, with two large cellars, one of which divided into catacombs. This lodging is juſt now completely painted and papered, and may be entered to immediately.

The conditions of ſale and title-deeds to be ſeen in the hands of William Young, writer, Dunbar's Cloſe, Kennedy

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and Sold at the Printing-houſe in the OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in.
This Paper is regularly publiſhed every *Monday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday* —Price of a ſingle Paper 3*d.*—1 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* yearly when called for—2 *l.* & 6 *d.* delivered in Town—and 2 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* ſent by Poſt.